



# LABOR CLARION

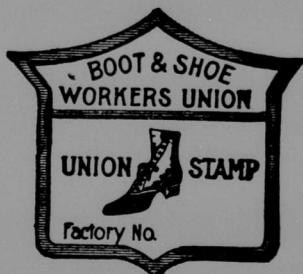
LEADING ARTICLES—January 15, 1915.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.  
"SAFETY FIRST" CONFERENCE.  
WHAT LABOR IS TRYING TO DO.  
MILLIONAIRE FLAYS GREED.  
DECEPTION SUCCESSFUL.

SIERRA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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## -:- The State Legislature -:-

At this writing about one hundred seventy-five measures have been introduced in each house. Some of these are duplicates, but if a rule is adopted, as is now proposed, to abolish the practice of introducing the same measure in each house, the total number of measures to be introduced will not appear as great as at the last session. As a matter of fact, however, it is probable that bills will be introduced on as many different subjects as at any previous session. The following are some of the more important bills affecting the wage earners of the State:

Senate Bills—Beban, amending motor vehicle act; Flaherty, cement bill; Lyon, small debtors' courts; Purkitt, licensing detective agencies; Lyon, day labor on municipal public work; Birdsall, amending motor vehicle act; Finn, cemetery bills; Scott, attorneys' fees in actions to establish liens; Flaherty, amending tenement house act; Lyon, day of rest; Lyon, public defender; Jones, bureau of tuberculosis.

Assembly Bills—Ashley, amending motor vehicle act; Collins, weekly payment of wages; Godsil, sanatoria for treatment of tuberculosis; Hawson, abolishing jury trials in cases of vagrancy, disturbing the peace and minor offenses; MacDonald, cement bill; Mouser, semi-monthly pay days in certain public and private employments; Pettis, regulating circulation of petitions for direct legislation and recall; Spengler, free State employment bureaus under Bureau of Labor statistics; Wishart, attorney for poor litigants; Schmitt, amending motor vehicle act; Mouser, increase of pay for election officers; Kennedy, State sanatorium for tuberculosis patients; Ferguson, abolishing property qualification of jurors; Schmitt, amending act for sanitation of food-producing establishments; Brown, cemetery bill; McDonald, abolishing property qualifications of jurors; Ryan, anti-spotter bill; Bruck, pensions for State hospital employees; Spengler, eight-hour day for all employees in certain employments; Rodgers, three-dollar minimum wage on contract work for the State; McDonald, cemetery bills; Harris, to abolish capital punishment; Rodgers, compensation for State employees on certain legal holidays.

Thus far no bills have been introduced affecting the printing industry of the State.

At the hearing before the joint committee on revenue and taxation, held Tuesday evening in the Senate Chamber, there were many dozens of attorneys and representatives of big corporations present, but only two of them had anything to say to the committee. This time neither the State nor the corporations are presenting any figures giving in detail the valuation basis upon which to formulate a proposed increase in rates of taxation on public service corporations.

Professor Plehn, of the State University of California, gave on behalf of the State Board of Equalization, their conclusions of the investigation had by the board, from which it appears that an increase from eight to ten per cent will be made in the existing rates. This will furnish an additional income to the State of about one million three hundred fifty thousand dollars a year. While the corporations do not admit that they are paying less than other taxpayers, they acquiesce in the present proposed increase.

The main difficulty with the operation of the so-called constitutional amendment No. 1 is that it is not sufficiently elastic to provide sufficient revenues for the State, in accordance with its needs.

The only step to be taken to avoid a part of the difficulty will be, as proposed at the hearing, that a permanent commission or board will be charged with the duty of investigating the amount of yearly taxes paid by public service corporations, as compared with other taxpayers.

There is an effort on foot to pave the way for greater speed in handling legislation at this session than has heretofore been the custom. To this end the two houses are preparing to handle all bills in a systematic manner, avoiding wherever possible duplication of work, through which much time has been lost in the past. It is the purpose of leaders in both houses to induce members to study measures during the recess and thus return to their work prepared to deal with all propositions promptly and intelligently.

The program mapped out in this regard seems to meet with the approval of legislators from every section of the State, so that success will most likely attend the effort.

**MINIMUM WAGE LAWS.**

Helen Marot, executive secretary of the Women's Trade Union League and author of "American Labor Unions," stated the objections to minimum wage legislation from the point of view of organized labor.

"There are two serious objections," she said, "to the labor unions taking any step to promote such legislation or even indorsing it. It doesn't matter so much about its coming, just as long as they don't promote it, but even then its benefits to labor will be slight. The real benefits will be to employers. The present agitation is a reform, not a labor movement. It is being carried on by good, kind persons, who are quite frankly addressing themselves to the employers. Read Sidney Webb's pamphlet, which is being distributed by the advocates of the minimum wage law. Every argument it makes is an appeal to the employing class to recognize that the minimum wage is to their interest."

"These persons are naive enough to believe that all the benefits they think will ensue will be paid for out of profits, but they won't. They will be paid, as they always are, by labor itself, and the cost will outweigh the benefits. Labor will pay in the increased cost of living, in the leveling down of the higher wages paid in the industries toward the minimum fixed, in more shop management and efficiency.

"Individuals will be benefited, of course, perhaps, even more will be benefited than will suffer financially, but the labor group as a whole will suffer.

"But all these are minor objections. The labor movement could pass through all these accidents and adjust itself and come out stronger, just as it has adjusted itself to the changes involved in sanitary and efficiency measures. The real objections is that such legislation undermines the power of labor, whether it voluntarily becomes involved in it or not. Granted that it does, that it indorses such legislation and that it accepts positions on the minimum wage boards, its hands are tied from that time on.

"It loses its supreme weapon, the collective bargaining power, with which it has accomplished everything that it has ever accomplished. What is the policy of organized labor? Not to secure a minimum wage based on the lowest possible cost of living, but to get what it can. To that end it wages an unending struggle. It doesn't accept minimums except temporarily, as compromise measures.

"The employers know perfectly well that at the next opportunity it will go back into the fight to raise this minimum. But with a commission on which it is represented this will be impossible. Such commissions base their activities entirely on the standard of living, a basis irreconcilable with labor union policy. If the representatives of labor commit the industries they represent to such a standard, how can they really push the fight to raise wages? If they have accepted a certain wage as a standard on deliberate decision, how can they go back on such an argument? They would not only have the manufacturers but the public against them, and the minimum wage would tend to become a maximum, in spite of what its defenders say to the contrary.

"And even if the labor unions are not represented on the commission the unions lose vitally. Commissions find it impossible usually to administer a minimum wage without having the workers organized. So organization is imposed on an industry from the outside, and it is perfunctory and worthless. That is the trouble with the English unions. Unless people organize because they feel the need of organizing and want to, their organization is a dead thing.

"As to the difficulty of organizing those \$5

and \$6 a week girls. Everybody who knows anything about labor unions knows that such talk is bunk. Of course, it's difficult to organize those girls. Organizing people is one of the most difficult things in the world, but it's not because they earn \$5 a week. It wouldn't make it easier if they were earning \$25.

"There's no such thing as lifting people to a fighting level. Some of the greatest fights in the labor movement, Lawrence, Paterson, the great shirtwaist strike of 1910, were fought by people supposedly below the fighting level. The thing to do is to organize those girls.

"In the last year labor organization among women has failed. It has been going on too short a time for any one to have a right to say this. In any serious sense it has not been going on more than five years.

"It is better for those unorganized workers to wait and get higher wages through their own efforts. The time may be long—so, for that matter, will it be before they get any considerable benefit from the minimum wage legislation. But no gain in wages can compensate labor for the loss of its bargain-driving power."

**"SAFETY FIRST" CONFERENCE.**

On Wednesday evening, January 20th, the Industrial Accident Commission will hold a "Safety First" conference in Eagles' Building, 273 Golden Gate avenue. The program will be about as follows:

A talk on what has been done during the last year and the plans for the future as regards industrial safety, two or three short talks from men representing employers' organizations, and men prominent in industrial life, to be followed by California's Superintendent of Safety, John R. Brownell, showing about one hundred slides of safety work, laying emphasis on the "before" and "after" effects.

The pictures will be found very interesting. Nearly all show California experiences in accident-prevention work.

The San Francisco Labor Council has willingly agreed to co-operate with the Industrial Accident Commission in this important undertaking. Trade unionists and their friends are cordially invited to attend the meeting on the evening of January 20th. While the speakers have not been finally selected at this time, yet they will be men who are earnest in their desire to prevent needless deaths and accidents in California's occupations. Commissioner Will J. French will speak for the Commission and read some of the statements from employers who have followed the suggestions of the safety engineers to their advantage. It may not be generally known that the safety department of the State Commission advocates the use of home-made safeguards, and shows employers how to install them, so that a maximum of efficiency may be attained at a minimum of expense. One of California's large corporations has publicly declared that a saving in operation of \$50 a day has resulted because the suggestions of the engineers were followed out in all the plants owned by the corporation.

All men and women interested are invited.

**A NEW VENTURE.**

A manufacturing plant owned by New York City and operated under the direction of the department of charities is ready for operation, to give work to unemployed men and women.

The plant, which is a first venture in the extension program of the municipal lodging house, will give work at the start to 1000 persons, in two shifts a day.

Be rather bountiful than expensive; do good with what thou hast, or it will do thee no good.—William Penn.

**SEEK PAROLE.**

Seventeen of the men convicted at Indianapolis of "dynamite conspiracy," having served one-third of their time, have made application for parole. The applicants are: J. T. Butler, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. S. Hockin, Detroit; E. A. Clancy, San Francisco; P. A. Cooley, New Orleans; J. H. Barry, St. Louis; P. J. Morrin, St. Louis; H. W. Legleitner, Pittsburgh; C. T. Beum, Minneapolis; Edward Smythe, Peoria, Ill.; W. B. Brown, Kansas City; P. J. Smith and George Anderson, Cleveland, O.; Frank C. Webb, New York; W. E. Reddin, Milwaukee; F. J. Higgins, Boston; W. C. Bernhardt, Cincinnati; E. B. Basey, Indianapolis.

Frank M. Ryan of Chicago, former head of the Iron Workers, was not eligible for parole, not having served a sufficient portion of his sentence.

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**WHAT LABOR IS TRYING TO DO.**

In this country one often notices signs of a misunderstanding in regard to what labor is trying to do. From the charges made one might think that labor was a destructive agency. To its friends, and to all that are related to labor, that is, to the public at large, it seems worth while that its real nature should be emphasized.

Labor is not trying to destroy anything. It is essentially constructive. All it asks is a fair chance. It should be borne in mind that labor is not, as has been claimed in the past, a mere commodity. It is human power. It expends itself for the purpose of maintaining, not only its own life, but the life of those dependent upon it. And those dependent upon labor include the whole world. The very people who exploit labor live on labor. In the past they gave labor as little as possible. Consequently labor was abused and degraded and weakened. Out of the labor market, like a great pen of slavery, came millions to be sacrificed, consisting not only of men, but of women and of children.

For generations labor has been struggling to make this sacrifice impossible and to place itself on the basis where it belongs, where it can secure from the whole world the recognition of its service. It knows, and it is striving to make the world know, that, without it, human life cannot continue. As soon as a full understanding is reached, it believes that its claims will be appreciated at their true worth and properly rewarded.

The struggle of labor has been bitter and long. The failures have been many and the successes have been few. But steadily it has grown more enlightened. Now it asks as its right for a share in its results that shall enable the laborers to develop themselves as women and men, as mothers and fathers, as sisters and brothers. As its right it asks for a voice in the shaping of the conditions that affect its own welfare, relating to health, and to hours, and to regulations of service. Instead of doing harm to the world by its demands, it confidently asserts that it does good, through co-operating with the law that makes injury to great masses of human beings harmful to all society, destructive to the generations of today, menacing to the generations to come.

The weakness of labor in the past has been the direct result of failure to co-operate. Now it has learned the lesson. Throughout the country the laborers are struggling to work together as one man. Their harmony has been made a reproach. From the charges made against them it might reasonably be inferred that, in being allowed to work at all, they were granted a privilege. The absurdity of this attitude is plainly seen when one asks what the world would be without them. As a matter of fact, there would be no civilization.

But does not capital count for anything? Surely it does. There would be no civilization without the co-operation of capital. But what is capital? As all economists now agree, it is stored up labor. It is the surplus that has gone to those who have made profit from labor, the vast surplus that stands, both for the teeming prosperity of the world and for the appalling economic inequalities.

The labor movement is essentially humanitarian. It is a struggle against waste, against waste of human life, of human abilities and capacities, of possibilities in the way of intellectual and moral and social development. It sees great rewards going to the few, and a bare living, or no living at all, going to the multitude. Moreover, it sees the few weakened and degraded by surfeit, even while the multitude suffers. Its ideal is the betterment of the whole race. It looks forward to the time when labor, instead of

being despised as it is now, shall be honored, when the worth of a man shall be estimated, not in the money that comes from the toil of others, but in the service he is able to render society. It sees in the near future a general realization on the part of society that the gambling in labor, which is gambling in human life, must cease, and that a new ideal must be maintained, placing the welfare of mankind above the present concern for property. With confidence it looks to the enactment of laws safeguarding to everyone that comes into the world a reasonable opportunity to make a living.

Labor is aware that already laws have been passed, greatly ameliorating the conditions of the labor market, restricting the hours in certain departments, and protecting the women and children. But these laws do not reach the heart of the matter. They operate like paternal kindness, like favors. They are only steps toward the establishing of conditions where all human beings born into the world shall be trained to develop the best in their nature and to give their most efficient service.

The treatment of labor in the past is the tragedy of history. It has been blasphemously accepted and encouraged as the will of God. Now the world knows that it is the result of the thoughtlessness, the selfishness, and the shortsightedness of man. The hope of the future lies in the correction of this deep-seated blunder, which has weakened the foundations of human life throughout the world. In the re-creating of society, with the rights of labor safeguarded, we may look forward to a new era, far more wonderful than any yet known, rich with the promise of achievement and with the prospect of intellectual and moral advancement, giving the whole race a more certain hold on those principles of wise living that alone can lead to happiness.—John D. Barry, in "The Bulletin."

**PUBLISHERS BALK ON FIVE-DAY LAW.**

About a month ago New Orleans Typographical Union adopted a law wherein members agreed to work not more than five days weekly, employing in their stead unemployed members. The five-day law was necessary on account of business depression and the consolidation of two dailies. The publishers objected to the operation of the law, claiming it was contrary to the provisions of their contract and added to the cost of production of the papers. The printers requested that the dispute be referred to a committee of publishers and printers, and if they failed to agree, to call in an umpire. The publishers refused, demanding that the law first be rescinded. The publishers requested a meeting for the purpose of presenting an ultimatum to the union, giving the union three hours to reply, in which they asked that the union agree to the rescinding of the five-day law, a reduction of pay, the abrogation of the priority law, the surrender of membership of foremen and other impossible demands. The union did not accept, and the publishers locked the men out of the "Times-Picayune," "Daily States" and "Item." The foremen deserted the union on the three papers. President Scott of the I. T. U. is personally in charge of the situation for the men, assisted by Organizer Charles Hertenstein of St. Louis. President Scott announced that the New Orleans union had the unqualified support of the international union. Thursday of last week the Louisiana Printing Company locked out its employees. The union has begun the publication of a morning paper called the "Southern American."

Do not be afraid of missing Heaven in seeking a better Earth.—Henry Drummond.

**MILLIONAIRE FLAYS GREED.**

Rudolph Spreckels, millionaire president of the First National Bank, in sending his check for \$500 to the mayor's committee on unemployment, flung a verbal bombshell in the direction of certain high financiers by declaring that this winter's unemployment had been brought about in part deliberately by certain employers who had discharged their men for "political reasons."

Mr. Spreckels further declared that this could not have occurred if the workers had used their power effectively; that the "charity" of wealthy citizens could be better exerted in aiding the workers' fight for sounder conditions; and that "We need to go more deeply into things."

Mr. Spreckels declared that he would send another check for \$500 to aid the fight of organized labor. The letter follows:

"I am in receipt of your communication of January 5th, requesting me to contribute toward the fund your committee is collecting.

"It is my opinion that great numbers of men have been thrown out of work throughout this nation by reason of a deliberate curtailment of work by many big interests in this country for political reasons.

"The suffering occasioned by such a policy has now become a serious problem, but the big fellows' plan has succeeded and the first to receive benefit are the railroad corporations, to whom the Interstate Commerce Commission has granted the right to tax the public many millions of dollars in the form of increased freight rates.

"If the unemployed throughout this nation but realized their power and used it as cleverly as does organized greed, their problem would soon be solved without subjecting them to the humiliating necessity of accepting charity. Last year I contributed \$500 toward the fund collected by a committee similar to yours for the aid of the unemployed, and I herewith send you my check for such a sum. But this year I intend to contribute an equal amount to men connected with organized labor in the hope that they may start the collection of a fund to be used for the investigation and correction of conditions that continually conspire to bring government assistance to corporations with their millions of watered securities and to their wealthy owners, while human beings by the million are forced to accept charity at the hands of their more fortunate fellow men or starve.

"Kind hearted though they seem, these charitable citizens evidently fail to comprehend the fact that there would be no necessity for such widespread misery if they but exerted themselves in the fight to correct the wrongs that at bottom are responsible.

"I do not intend to reflect upon your present effort. In fact, I feel sure that the relief you will bring to many in want is a splendid undertaking, but we need to go more deeply into things and seek a cure for such conditions as exist today. We should not rest satisfied with merely giving inadequate and temporary relief."

**AWAKE! AWAKE! YE HEEDLESS THRONG**

Awake! Awake! Ye heedless throng,  
And fill the sad, old earth with song!  
Awake! Awake! the land is thine  
To fashion in a form divine!  
God's country come on earth shall be  
The commonwealth where men are free.  
Too long the brunt of toil ye've borne;  
Too long ye've cringed to king and peer—  
Too long have lived the slaves of fear.  
Arise! Arise! and stand as one,  
And ye shall be oppressed by none;  
Go forth and win the bloodless fight!  
Up! Up! Ye scattered hosts, unite!

**STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.**

Legislative program of the California State Federation of Labor, Forty-first Session of the California Legislature:

1. An anti-injunction law, similar to the recently enacted Massachusetts law and in line with more recent Federal legislation.

2. Jury trial for alleged contempt of court in labor disputes with reasonable exceptions to cover contempts committed in the presence of the court.

3. To abolish the property qualification of jurors so as to make it possible to select jurors from the Great Register instead of the assessment roll.

4. To strengthen the Workmen's Compensation Act: (a) by including so-called occupational diseases; (b) by including farmers and other exempted classes; (c) by shortening the waiting period from two weeks to one week; (d) by compelling certain employers who carry no accident insurance to file a suitable bond with the commission.

5. Remedial measures for the unemployment problem: (a) State employment bureaus; (b) more stringent regulation and ultimate abolition of private employment agencies; (c) the appointment of a special representative committee or designation of some existing commission to conduct an extended investigation into: (i) the wisdom of devising some scheme for out-of-work insurance that will not have the effect of drawing into our State the unemployed of the nation; (ii) the best methods for dealing with the unemployable and the vagrant; (iii) possible schemes for regularizing and dovetailing private enterprises, not in cities alone but in the rural districts as well, so that the burden may be justly and fairly borne by the State as a whole; (iv) ways and means for providing public work during periods of depression.

6. Housing and sanitation: (a) more definite laws governing sanitation and housing in labor camps; (b) complete revision of the laws regulating tenements and lodging houses.

7. Insuring regular and prompt payment of wages: (a) by establishment in the larger cities of special courts of summary procedure for collection of wage claims; (b) by providing for payment of wages at least twice per month; (c) by the enactment of a law allowing a day's pay for every day a person is kept waiting beyond the limit.

8. One day rest in seven for all workers, whether employed by the State, semi-public or private industry.

9. Strict regulation, licensing and bonding of all private detectives and detective agencies.

10. Prohibiting use of third degree and establishing more severe penalties for abuse of persons in custody of police; also, legislation providing for a public defender in every county.

11. A liberal special appropriation for University Extension work. At present only \$10,000 per annum is rather grudgingly set aside for this work. The total State appropriation for the university is approximately \$1,700,000 per annum.

12. To safeguard legislation against attempts to declare laws unconstitutional: (a) authorizing and directing the Attorney General to defend in all courts, cases involving the constitutionality of State laws; (b) to provide for appeal from a judgment in a proceeding in habeas corpus (same as in State of New York and other States); (c) to regulate power of courts to declare laws unconstitutional.

13. Strengthening the anti-alien law by eliminating the leasing clause.

14. To abolish capital punishment.

Note:—In addition to the foregoing measures of general character, the State Federation of Labor has indorsed and will actively support a

number of bills to be introduced at the instance of various groups of organized workers. The bills in question were initiated by the miners, bakers, butchers, sailors and longshoremen.

The State Federation of Labor will oppose the following:

1. Any measure providing for the appointment of judges or to lengthen their term of office.

2. Any measure aiming to establish a State constabulary for use in strikes and labor disputes.

3. Any measure aiming to increase the percentage of signatures required for initiative, referendum and recall petitions; also every other attempt to restrict the legitimate use of direct legislation.

**CONFLICTING RESOLUTIONS.**

The San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor apparently are not agreed as to jurisdiction over the free employment bureaus recommended to the Legislature by Governor Johnson in his message, as is indicated by the following conflicting resolutions:

"Whereas, The Honorable Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of the State of California, in his message to the Legislature has asked the law-makers to provide free employment bureaus; and

"Whereas, These free employment bureaus should come under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Labor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled on January 8, 1915, that we are in favor of the Bureau of Labor Statistics having charge of the free employment bureaus; and, further

"Resolved, That we request the Governor to use his good offices with the Legislature in order that the Labor Commissioner shall have charge of the employment bureaus."

"Whereas, Governor Johnson in his message to the Legislature, acting upon the recommendation of the Commission of Immigration and Housing, advocated and advised the establishment of free employment agencies; and

"Whereas, The State Federation of Labor has for years been on record favoring the establishment of such free employment agencies and will use its best efforts to aid in the successful operation of the same to the advantage of the wage worker, especially the migratory laborer; and

"Whereas, The Labor Exchange Bureau bill to be introduced at the request of the Commission of Immigration and Housing of California, meets fully with the general policy of organized labor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor earnestly requests the Governor and the Legislature to give favorable consideration to the bill prepared by the Commission of Immigration and Housing; and that the question of jurisdiction over said labor exchange bureaus, raised by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor, should be determined solely by the weight of facts and arguments."

**LECTURES IN LITERATURE.**

These University Extension course lectures are to be given in the assembly room, Phelan building, San Francisco, beginning Monday evening, January 11th, at 8 o'clock:

January 18th—Professor C. B. Bradley, "The Novel in its Relation to Other Art Forms."

January 25th—Professor George A. Smithson, "Plays of Our Forefathers."

February 1st—Professor W. M. Hart, "Kipling, the Story-Writer."

February 8th—Leonard Bacon, "William Morris, Artist and Socialist."

February 15th—George R. MacMinn, "Maurice Maeterlinck."

February 22d—N. B. Drury, "Robert L. Stevenson."

March 1st—Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt, "Bernard Shaw."

March 8th—Professor H. E. Cory, "The Spirit of English Literature."

March 15th—Professor H. E. Cory, "The Spirit of English Literature."

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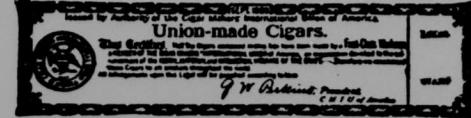
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**MEASURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.**

By George W. Downing.

Recently the Typographical Union of Seattle voted an out-of-work benefit fund for its members. Why? The Typographical Union is one of the best organized in the country. It knows the needs of its members. It well knows that the greatest need of the worker today is the need of steady employment.

Unemployment is fatal to the union, it is fatal to the individual, it is destructive to the family, it is a threat to all society.

Coming up through the valley to Sacramento a few days ago I could see groups of men shivering over little brush fires. In the damp cold of the early morning their plight seemed wretched indeed. Their homes have been scattered to the four winds and their condition is about as cheerless as the beasts of the field.

As I looked I wondered how long they would stand for it. And their number—the New York "World" recently put the number of unemployed men in the country right now at a million, and it further estimated that one hundred thousand of them are starving.

Unemployment is a question that must be met right now with measures that are strong and permanent.

A few extra men put to work on streets and parks or highways does not touch even the fringes of the problem. The State should organize and direct industry. The work must be something that is revenue producing and general in its character so that it will furnish opportunity not only for those who can do heavy outdoor work but also for men used to in-door work and to the trades. Also it should make opportunity for work for women. Thousands of young helpless girls are seeped off each year into prostitution and destruction because of the hard conditions under which they work or because they are out of work altogether. It should be the duty of the State to conserve this tide of people, men and women alike.

The making of ice, or of bread, or of any of the staples of life could be started and from this would grow larger things. The development of the electric power within the State to the end that the State would own and control its own transportation, is also a line we should enter. Any or all of those things can be done, and this in addition to the proposed plan of the State acquiring and improving lands for sale to actual settlers on long time and for easy payments.

This working together in an industry that would be owned and directed by the people of the whole State would be a new bond of interest and sympathy for all the people. It would strengthen union and cement the trust and good fellowship which labor organizations have always built.

**JOHNSON INAUGURAL COST STATE \$92.**

"Economy" as a watchword has been hurled at the legislators almost from before the general election, but the most forcible impression of this slogan was made on the solons when the report of the inaugural committee to the Senate showed a new record had been made last week when Governor Hiram Johnson and Lieutenant-Governor John M. Eshleman took the oath of office.

The total cost of last week's inaugural—dry and "wet" punch included—was only \$92. The second smallest cost was that of four years ago, when Johnson first took office, \$402.60.

Henry T. Gage, Republican, was inaugurated at a cost of \$1208.95. George C. Pardee, Republican, had the most festive time of all, being inaugurated at a cost of \$1823.90 in 1903, and J. N. Gillett, Republican, was inaugurated at a cost of \$1305.77 in 1907.

**MUST RETURN BRIBE FUND.**

Formal demand will be made on John D. Fredericks, former district attorney of Los Angeles County, for \$2431.58 expended in detective work from the Franklin bribe fund of \$4000 alleged to have been gathered by Bert Franklin, a detective, for the purpose of bribing jurors during the trial of the McNamara brothers.

Before retiring from office December 31st, Fredericks issued a statement saying \$1000 of the sum had been given to Ortie McManigal, confessed dynamiter, for the purpose of leaving the country. McManigal was secretly released from the county jail on November 5, 1913, and since that time has been reported at different times to have been in South America, in Oriental countries and in Europe.

In that statement, Fredericks declared he was personally and not officially responsible for the bribe fund which he had seized.

Fredericks asked the Board of Supervisors to reimburse the bribe fund in the sum of \$2531.58, which he stated had been expended in detective work, and then determine by court proceedings to what use the entire \$4000 should be put.

The Board of Supervisors has rejected Fredericks' demand and instructed the county counsel to make a formal demand on the former district attorney for the amount expended.

**THE SURPRISE TEST.**

Chief Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, addressing the arbitration board, thus describes "the surprise test":

"Imagine an engineer, who already has been on duty for several hours, running a passenger train at a speed of sixty miles an hour through a snowy winter's night. He sees ahead through the mass of snow flakes a white light which tells him the way is clear; there is a curve just beyond and the giant locomotive leaps and bounds around it at a speed which a layman would consider not exactly safe.

"Through the woolly haze now the engineer sees a line of freight cars on a siding and just as he detects them, there is flashed a red light which instantaneously carries to his mind a warning of danger and possible death. He resorts to the air brakes, and he and the fireman both prepare to jump, knowing that if the heavy passenger train takes the siding and jams into the freight cars there is no chance for either of them in the locomotive cab. His heart is in his mouth—when suddenly a white light again is flashed before him, he has the right-of-way and he discovers that the whole event has been a stage affair. That is, some minor official of the railroad has gone to the trouble of arranging conditions with the devilish idea of giving old employees of the line a severe trial. I may say here that if these surprise tests are kept up it will be no uncommon thing for engineers to be found dead in their cabs."

"What we object to, Mr. Chairman, is not a fair surprise test, or rather an efficiency test, as it should be termed, but to the test which is overdrawn, which is not a routine affair of travel, and which the engineer and fireman probably never in their careers would have to face. This condition has become so bad that we have even sought legislation against it. In Kansas, we will show, a law has been passed prohibiting dangerous surprise tests. However, we will show that despite this law railroads in Kansas still are resorting to it."

How are you going to overcome the temptations of life? By struggling when they come? The best way is to grow so big that temptations will not be temptations to you.—Henry Coe Culbertson.

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# Labor Clarion

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE S. F. LABOR COUNCIL**



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**JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor**

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1915.

Better have failed in the high aim, as I,  
Than vulgarly in the low aim succeed.

—Browning.

The democratization of knowledge is the hope of the human race, and university extension has as its object the spreading of education among the people. Get a line on the lectures delivered by professors of the State University in this city evenings, and attend them. It will be well worth your while.

Another one of the world savers who destroyed the Butte Miners' Union has gone to jail. Thomas Retallick, charged with the theft of documents and funds from the safe of the union at the time it was dynamited, has been found guilty and sentenced to one year in jail. Gradually the crooks are getting their deserts, but they succeeded in their main purpose, that of destroying the union.

No man ever entered a trade union hall without being a gainer thereby. The fact is no man ever passed out through the doors from a trade union meeting without carrying with him an increased fund of information, an enlarged amount of knowledge and a broader view of the world and its affairs, as well as a more tolerant disposition and a better opinion of his fellow-man. Truly it pays to attend union meetings.

A story is going the rounds to the effect that the United Mine Workers of America has offered to buy the Arkansas mines where the strike is now in progress for \$200,000, and that it is likely the offer will be accepted by the mining company. It is asserted that the union intends operating the mines for the benefit of its members temporarily, and, unless they can be sold at a profit, will retain them for operation on a co-operative basis.

All thoughtful unionists appreciate the value of demanding the union label on purchases. This being true, the volume of the present demand indicates there are large numbers of members of unions who are not thoughtful or are so selfish as not to be interested in the welfare of their fellows. This is, indeed, a deplorable condition of affairs which must be speedily corrected if the labor movement is to progress as rapidly as it should. Become a booster for the union label.

## Deceit Successful

A short time ago this paper called attention to one of the most brazen pieces of deception ever attempted in the labor movement. The officers of the Tailors' International Union sent out a hurry-up call for a referendum vote of locals on a plan of amalgamation with the "United Garment Workers of America," when, as a matter of fact, the scheme provided for uniting with a band of seceders from that organization.

That these brazen and ignorant fanatics succeeded in deceiving enough of the few members who voted on the proposition is made manifest by the result as published in the last issue of the official publication of that union. The total vote cast was 5990, of which 3504 were favorable to the plan and 2486 against.

Not the faintest insinuation was conveyed in the announcement of the referendum election or in the official organ that the scheme contemplated amalgamation with a disgruntled bunch of secessionists until it was too late for the membership to take advantage of the information.

In spite of the deception which they practiced, here is an editorial boast over the result taken from "The Tailor" of January 5th:

"The rank and file decided that the soothsayers, seers, prophets, and star gazers, were not to be taken in earnest, that their pessimism is an hindrance to the movement, that their argument against amalgamation was too weak and meaningless. The rank and file got tired listening to them and their old creeds, and the workers are convinced by actual experience that there is no room for more than one union in the clothing industry. The proposition was carried by the membership because they understand their own interest best."

Just think of the band of dreamers and incompetents that are now in charge of the affairs of the International Tailors' Union, calling their opponents soothsayers, seers, prophets and star gazers. The very ridiculousness of the thing is enough to provoke hilarious mirth in the most melancholy mortal. The entire editorial page of the last issue of "The Tailor" gives every indication of being the product of an escape from one of the country's hospitals for the insane, and could properly be treated as such, were it not for the gravity of the position into which the action of the lunatics has plunged the men and women who earn their bread in the tailoring industry.

Ever since Brais and his crowd of world savers gained the ascendancy in the Tailors' Union the organization has been on the down grade, but the final plunge over the precipice of disunion came when a small percentage of the membership was induced to enter into an agreement which will place them outside the pale of the bona fide labor movement and compel them to either go it alone or step into the camp of that nomadic band of destructionists known as the Industrial Workers of the World.

The Industrial Workers of the World, however, had the moral courage to tell those who joined with them in their destruction in a frank and open manner that they were bent upon destruction. Not so with the destroyers who are operating the wrecking machinery within the organization in the tailoring industry. They shout about bringing the workers closer together and call all those who clearly see their scheme and refuse to fall in with it, "reactionaries and spineless ones," thus endeavoring to force the weak and really spineless to join them in their march to ultimate dissolution and disaster. Another assertion calculated to encourage those who hesitate to join in the tramp to doom is that they will be supported by those within the fold of the American Federation of Labor in spite of the fact that they are doing their level best to destroy it. There will doubtless be a sad and rude awakening in this connection for the deluded followers of the tricksters and incompetents when they find that the labor movement has reached a stage in its development where secession and destruction not only will not be countenanced, but that all who engage in such tactics will be treated as they should be—as enemies of the workers bent upon doing them harm.

## Fluctuating Sentiments

As you read war news conjure up in your minds a picture of the widows and helpless little orphans it has made to live in hunger and misery or slowly starve to death and then answer the question as to whether it is best to fight or settle differences through peaceful means. Is the world yet so savage that it must fight?

A man in Chicago, bearing an illustrious name—Macaulay—has invented a thinking machine which can solve our perplexing problems for us, according to newspaper reports. It is said to be in use in many of the great universities, but unfortunately it will be of little use to the ordinary man because it deals altogether in the higher mathematics and tells all its stories in algebraic terms about which he knows little—and cares less.

Necessity is said to be the mother of invention. It is more than that. It seems to be the one thing that will spur some union men on to use the things already invented, for instance, the union label. There are men in the ranks of organized labor who never demand the label except in the hour of stress and necessity, whereas our progress would be much more rapid if they paid some attention to duty in this regard in normal times.

Not now and then, but over and over again, women prove that in emergencies they can rise to the occasion, says the New York "Mail." Under stress of conditions that are likely to paralyze men's minds, women think quickly, act instantly, and effectually achieve results that slower-witted men would never have thought of attempting. This was illustrated anew in the exploit of Mrs. Edison in rescuing the inventor's papers and records. To her alone, among all the throng lending willing hands, did it occur that the contents of the wizard's laboratory were far more valuable than the \$7,000,000 manufacturing plant—that his notes of inventions in process of perfection were priceless. So, while the flames threatened, the wife, unknown to her husband, led the salvage brigade that carried to safety treasures that could not have been replaced.

Brockwell, in the Washington "Trade Unionist," in his "Bits" column, generally has a paragraph or two of wide general interest. Last week he had the following: "Robert E. King, one of the bright young men who helps Uncle Sam by reading proof in his great Printery, has a great way of digging up interesting things from the newspapers and is ever making me his debtor by permitting me to share them. Here is one which he gave me the other day. It is an extract from a lecture by a celebrated traveler bearing on the antiquity of the label—a thing that nine out of ten believe to be of very recent development. 'The lecturer mentioned the intimate details of ancient Roman life, which the eruption nearly twenty centuries ago caused to be preserved. He spoke of the loaves of bread which were taken from the ovens of a Pompeii baker's shop, where they had lain for nineteen hundred years beneath the lava. Each of these loaves preserved the name of the baker and the number of his bakers' union.' Few indeed can fully realize that from out the void of near two thousand years would come the knowledge of the existence of the ancient workers who were doing what we are doing today—inculcating the use of the label. Doubtless they of that far-away time thought as do we of today—that the label is the best sign of bearable working conditions, good wages, and living work hours."

## Wit at Random

A letter was sent a few days ago to Oliver Goldsmith, in care of certain New York publishers who recently issued a gift edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield." The epistle was from a clipping bureau and contained several printed notices. It suggested that the author would probably desire to learn everything the newspapers said about him and his work. The bureau would on its account be glad to furnish the writer with information concerning the progress his new book was making in public favor, and the prospective reception that any further productions of his would receive.—"Christian Advocate."

"I'm sorry Jack's coming here tonight, for I'm going to the theatre with Harry."

"But I thought you were engaged to Jack."

"I know it, but since we have been engaged we can't afford to go to the theatres."—St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

During a discussion in the Labor Council recently a delegate said the police had driven the soapboxers from Grant avenue to another section of the city, when the chairman interrupted with the statement that he had been informed the change was made by agreement between the Chief of Police and the speakers.

The delegate replied: "By agreement! Yes, I always agree with a policeman when he tells me to move."

"My dear," said Mr. Hawkins to his better half the other evening, "do you know that you have one of the best voices in the world?"

"Indeed?" replied the delighted Mrs. H., with a flush of pride at the compliment. "Do you really think so?"

"I certainly do," continued the heartless husband, "otherwise it would have been worn out long ago."

A seventh grade boy encountered the following sentence in his grammar examination: "The horse and cow is in the field." He was told to correct it and to give his reason for the correction. This is what he wrote: "The cow and horse is in the field. Ladies should always come first."—January "Woman's Home Companion."

It was the morning of the Sabbath. As Sandy was making his way homeward after attending kirk, the minister happened to overtake him. "Eh," said Sandy, "that was a powerful discourse on 'Thrift' ye preached this morning." The minister smiled benignly. "A'm glad ye were able to profit by it," was his gratified reply. "Profit!" exclaimed Sandy. "Why, mon, I would ha' put ma sixpence into the plate wi'out a thought but for yer providential words. They saved me fourpence there and then."

"Uncle Joe" Cannon was asked today what he thought of the outlook for the Republican party in 1916, and he answered with a story.

"A black man was arrested for horse-stealing while I was prosecuting attorney in Vermilion County," he said, "and was placed on trial after being duly indicted. When his day in court came he was taken before the judge and I solemnly read the charge in the indictment to him.

"Are you guilty or not?" I asked.

"The black man rolled uneasily in his chair. 'Well, boss,' he finally said, 'ain't dat the very thing we're about to try?'"—New York "Herald."

## Miscellaneous

### HE PREACHES.

By Charles Clair Taylor.

Now isn't it funny, how fellows with money,  
Who live like a millionaire Turk,  
Will stand up in a hall, with assurance and gall,  
And tell other men how to get work.

Wouldn't "Willie Van Rock" get a terrible shock  
If his "pa" took his money away?  
And told him to rustle and for a job hustle  
I wonder what Willie would say?

Would he go right away to earning good pay?  
Let us hope that he would, but I doubt;  
He tells us all how, with a clear, smiling brow  
But he's never been broke, "down and out."

His rosy day dreams and his ambitious schemes  
Were born in a soft downy bed;  
And the hard-working strife and the struggle of  
life  
Don't enter the rich fellow's head.

He shouts and he schreeches and he blates and  
he preaches  
How easy a poor man can live;  
But we note just the same that he don't try the  
game,  
And he has nothing but speeches to give.

The true grandeur of nations is in those qualities which constitute the true greatness of the individual.—Charles Sumner.

### EXPLORE.

By George Matthew Adams.

God never put brains into human heads for mere fixtures. Brains are just like worlds. They were created to be explored and used—to be populated with ideas. But before you start out on your expedition of exploration, be sure that you—

Get a Viewpoint.

For next to actual brains to work with, there is nothing so important as to have an individual viewpoint. It is everything to a man. From out of it rises the very image of a man's life. Plan and ideal. Explore.

Get a Viewpoint.

One man gathers together and puts ready for instant use, the thousands upon thousands of words that make up a language. We can't forget Webster. He shaped and sharpened the tools—and put them in order. Then Emerson comes along. Poe arrives. Dickens, Macaulay, Scott—and scores of others step up and delve into the tool chest of Webster. Each with his own viewpoint shapes a literary career. Explore.

Get a Viewpoint.

The whole world is beginning to bare its head to the genius of O. Henry. But marvelous as his words read, they are as nothing to his almost superhuman worked-out viewpoint. His pictured people in the cycle of the humdrum and the forgotten, will never die until print perishes. He was always exploring—exploring.

Get a Viewpoint.

Search, think, sacrifice, study, travel, read—get the spirit of exploration worked into your system. But remember that it is what you get from exploring that makes your expeditions worth while. First—

Get a Viewpoint.

**American Federation Newsletter****Navy Yard Gets Award.**

The Navy Department has awarded the Mare Island Navy Yard the contract for building a torpedo-boat destroyer, the first contract of the kind ever given to a government yard. In the bidding for the contract, Mare Island underbid private plants by nearly \$200,000. The navy yard bureau chiefs do not seem to fancy this condition and declare the contract will not be fulfilled in time. Officers of the yard predict some one is due for surprises, as the boat will be delivered as per schedule.

**Laundry Dispute Settled.**

Laundry workers in Kansas City have adjusted their dispute with the Diamond Laundry. It is agreed that forty-eight hours shall constitute a week's work. Time and one-half will be paid for work performed over forty-eight hours. Wages will range from \$7 a week for mangle girls to \$9 for starchers, finishers, markers and sorters.

**Pleads for Lower Death Rate.**

In a talk on the high death rate in this country, Dr. E. A. Winslow, of the New York State Board of Health, in an address delivered in Philadelphia said: "Fully as tragic as the deaths due to the war were those of 1,500,000 men, women and children who died in the United States during 1914. Fully 40 per cent of these deaths were needless. Half of them might have been prevented by simple procedures." In commenting on this statement, the "Public Ledger" says: "Evil housing, filthy surroundings, cheerless conditions, lack of sunlight—in short, a general lack of those essentials which make for physical strength and cheerful minds cause a death rate entirely beyond proper proportion."

**Eight Hours Profitable.**

A shorter work day is a good business proposition is the view expressed by the manager of the Miller Brothers' Manufacturing Company of Galveston, Tex., to representatives of organized labor in that city. "We are now working forty-eight hours per week in our factory," said the employer. "The wage scale has been raised until the girls working in our factory average about \$9 per week, while some of them make as high as \$20 per week. Under union conditions, with shorter working hours and increased pay, we have been able to produce more from each machine than we were producing a few years ago. These facts should speak for themselves. With better pay and shorter working hours the employees feel more interested in their work and give it their whole attention, instead of dragging through the hours of the day."

**Union of Nations Certain.**

In a speech in Columbus, Ohio, Dr. John Mez, of Munich, declared that a world state, based upon the principles of international morality, democracy, justice, and co-operation, necessarily must follow nationalism, the characteristic ideal of the nineteenth century, with all its national rivalries, frictions, and wars. "During the past decades," said Dr. Mez, "new factors have come into existence that have created an international interdependence and interchainment, a mutuality of interests as between nations, thus creating an international unity of men in many more respects than generally is realized. No better proof of this fact could be found than the present great war, which makes its sad and tragical effects felt not only with the belligerent groups of nations, but also to a very large extent among the neutral countries all over the world."

**Seamen's Bill in Conference.**

The Senate Committee on Commerce reported the seamen's bill back to the Senate with a recommendation that the Senate non-concur with the House amendments and requested that a conference be held upon the disagreements between the two houses. This was agreed to and Senator Clark of Arkansas, who was in the chair, appointed the following conferees: Senators Fletcher, Chamberlain, Vardaman, Nelson and Smith (Michigan). The House conferees are: Representatives Alexander, Hardy, Burke (Wis.), Greene (Mass.), and Curry. Friends of the bill are hopeful that the conference will unite on a bill that will contain the principles urged by the trade-union movement.

**Pension Plan Cause Graft?**

Most of the graft in Chicago's police department can be traced to the pension system now in vogue, according to Chief Factory Inspector Nelson, who made the statement at a meeting of the Federation of Labor. "We want a pension system," said Nelson, "but we want one in which a man can draw out the share he contributes any time he wants to. We can't afford to allow the workers to become subservient to political heads of departments. If we do, you will have just such a situation as we have in Chicago today. Policemen are not crooks by nature. But when they see dismissal and the loss of their positions staring them in the face if they refuse to obey an obnoxious order, they have to obey or take a chance of losing their savings. When the men have no right to withdraw their share of the pension fund, it makes them subservient. A pension is the only provision a policeman has for the care of his family in case of his death. It represents his savings. Now the pension makes a slave of him."

**Can't Take the Mines.**

A large coal company of Cleveland, owners of mines in the Eastern Ohio field, where a strike has been on for several months, announces it has organized a new company and will move to West Virginia. This course is taken, it is said, because "the Green anti-screen law has killed Ohio mining." This law was passed by the last Legislature, after twenty years' effort by the organized miners. It provides that the workers shall be paid for all coal mined. Formerly, the coal was screened, the miner receiving pay only for the coal that did not go through the mesh. The anti-screen law, however, is not the miners' reason for striking. They are asking that the operators pay the same rate—47 cents per ton—as is being paid in other sections of the State.

**Service Not a Commodity.**

The Supreme Court of Arkansas distinguishes between "service" and a commodity. The decision was made in the case of the State vs. Frank et al., who, as launderers, had agreed with each other to fix the price to be charged to their customers, and carried on their business under such agreement, and also combined to launder for the city of Malvern at less prices than those charged in Little Rock, where they were located. The State held this agreement was in violation of the State anti-trust law, which prohibits unlawful combinations to regulate or fix "the price of any article of manufacture, mechanism, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever." The Supreme Court held that the agreement did not come within the terms of the provision of the anti-trust statutes. The court said that the business of laundering was a mere service done; that an agreement to regulate the price to be charged therefore was in its last analysis merely an agreement to fix the price of labor or services, and that the Legislature had not made such an agreement unlawful.

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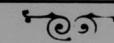
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KINDS OF WEATHER

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## Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, January 12, 1915, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership by examination: Clement W. Barker, piano.

Transfers deposited: Treo Sharpe, O. Perrissi, Jos. A. Jakob, all of Local 49, Los Angeles; Wm. Thomason, Local 570, Redwood City; Dallas Gillmore, Local 99, Portland; Francesco Bocchia, Local 180, Ottawa, Canada; Primo Mazza, Local 310, New York; C. H. White, Local 104, Salt Lake City; R. Calletti, Local 10, Chicago.

Transfer withdrawn: C. M. Newman, Local 99, Portland.

The delinquent list for the fourth quarter will be published in the next issue of the "Clarion." Members knowing themselves to be delinquent can avoid publication by paying amounts due at once.

Frank Rossi and his orchestra left for Los Angeles last Wednesday to join the International Grand Opera Company, which will, after a three weeks' engagement in Los Angeles, come to the Cort Theatre for a number of weeks.

Max Firestone is home after a trip on the road for several months with "The Candy Shop" Company. He visited New York and other large Eastern cities and says that old 'Frisco sure looks good to him.

Members are notified not to accept engagements with other than members of this local in the jurisdiction of Local No. 6, without the permission of the board of directors.

Mrs. C. H. Smith, 351 Twentieth Ave., is desirous of disposing of the library of her late husband, Chas. H. Smith. The collection consists of standard and late popular editions of the better class, military band arrangements. Anyone who can use any of these numbers is requested to correspond with Mrs. Smith at the above address.

## TRADITIONS OF OUR DISCOVERY.

Claimants to the glory of having discovered the American continent are so many that few people have the roster complete in memory. Parkman, saying that it was from France that the new world "first learned to serve the ends of peaceful commercial industry," records the "yet more ambitious claim" made by a French writer.

"In the year 1488, four years before the first voyage of Columbus, America, he (the French writer), maintains, was found by Frenchmen. Cousin, a navigator of Dieppe, being at sea off the African coast, was forced westward, it is said, by winds and currents to within sight of an unknown shore, where he presently descried the mouth of a great river. On board his ship was one Pinzon, whose conduct became so mutinous that, on his return to Dieppe, Cousin made complaint to the magistracy, who thereupon dismissed the offender from the maritime service of the town. Pinzon went to Spain, became known to Columbus, told him of the discovery and joined him on his voyage of 1492."

In a note Parkman says that search to verify this tradition has been in vain, yet he thinks that "the story may not be quite void of foundation. In 1500 Cabral was blown within sight of Brazil in a similar manner. Herrera gives several parallel instances as having reached the ears of Columbus before his first voyage. Harrisson thinks there is reason to believe that the Portuguese reached the American continent as early as 1474 or even 10 years earlier."

## SOCIAL ADVANCE POSSIBLE.

Refusing to defend the unlimited handing down of property from family to family, and declaring that society can prevent undue accumulation of property by taxation, Dr. Charles Bruehl, professor in St. Charles Seminary, Philadelphia, discussed the question of social reform. The speaker said it was within the power of the present age to perfect a workable program to be carried out immediately, instead of for the generations to come. This is to be effected by the working regenerative forces of society—by making use of forces that already exist in society. Machinery that is to be used in this program is divided, according to the speaker, into three parts—association, social sentiment, and legislation. Such machinery is that which we know how to handle—with which we are familiar. Some of the evils to be eradicated, as enumerated by Dr. Bruehl, include the exploitation of labor and the over-reaching power of capital. Among the evils that call for elimination are the waste of human material, the long hours of labor, the premature employment of children. At present the social scales seem to be unevenly adjusted. Capital is too powerful, labor is too weak. Remedial measures advanced by Dr. Bruehl comprehend, as a first attainment, recognition of labor. The workingman has a right to live humanly. He is not to be regarded as an instrument of production and nothing more. Labor is established not as a commodity to be fixed by a law of supply and demand. Labor must always be considered with reference to personal means to live. Labor embodies soul, bone, mind. Living must have a living wage and more. Property, Dr. Bruehl reasons, has fundamentally, also, a social aspect. While possessed by the individual it must ultimately be used with regard for the benefit of society, and private ownership must not become absolutism. It is for society, therefore, to impose proper restrictions upon private ownership. Society may make certain rules by which wealth may be acquired or limited. The state has the right to control private property and its use. Dr. Bruehl maintains that from the fact that there must be large capitals it does not follow that there must be large capitalists. The ideal of society is wide diffusion of property, not concentration of property. Property should be diffused throughout society equitably, not necessarily equally.

## TO PROBE GLOVE STRIKE.

Officers of the Glove Workers' Union have been notified that the United States Commission on Federal Relations will probably start its investigation of the Gloversville glove cutters' strike at New York City on January 18th. These workers are asking for wage increases, which have been denied them for seventeen years. The A. F. of L. is assisting them, and has issued an appeal for financial aid, to be divided equally between them and the Atlanta textile workers and the copper miners of Northern Michigan.

How much more a day, an hour, is to one person than to another. How much more some people put into a month or a year than others do. Yes, how much more to each of us are our few hours of inspiration and insight than the months in which we hammer mechanically this experience into opinion on the anvils of logic. How much more we live in the deep, momentary experiences of faith, generosity, love, than in the years of routine that follow. We see here what is meant by redeeming time. It is to fill the hours full of the richest freight; to fill them with the life of thought, feeling, action, as they pass by.—James Freeman Clarke.

## OFFERS UNEMPLOYED PLAN.

"The city has failed to develop any adequate, systematic machinery by means of which the manless job and the jobless man may be brought face to face," is one of the views of the Chicago markets commission on the unemployed question in a report to the city council.

These recommendations are made:

"Municipal insurance against unemployment.

"Reorganization of State employment agencies.

"Establishment of an efficient municipal employment bureau in the department of public welfare.

"Appointment of an advisory committee of ten business men and ten labor men to study the problem of unemployment.

"The city should pass suitable ordinances strictly regulating private employment agencies in order to eliminate the grave misrepresentation, extortion and dishonest practices frequently complained of and found to prevail.

"Your commission, however, believes that the only effective means of eliminating private employment agencies is by the establishment of efficient and competent public employment agencies in their stead.

"An efficient municipal employment office is the surest method of eliminating private employment agencies with their resulting dishonesty, fraud and unlawful practices.

"The city should promote insurance against unemployment in order to prevent destitution and misery when unemployment cannot be prevented by the operation of a municipal employment bureau, public work for the unemployed and part time work. Provision should be made for the honorable maintenance at public expense of the surplus laborers.

"Experience has shown that soup kitchens and bread lines for the unemployed are as a rule indiscriminating and do more harm than good.

"Work undertaken by the city as a means of relief or charity should be considered as a last despairing effort to aid the unemployed when it has or knows no better alternative.

"Relief work of this nature, while blameless and uncensurable, as long as human beings are starving and homeless, is almost wholly useless for benefiting the people thus relieved.

"The city council by all means should avoid appropriating money for charitable purposes."

## WAR MAKES WOMEN SLAVES.

"The war in Europe is forcing women into the fields and the streets to do the work the men are neglecting, that they may kill each other. War destroys all that enlightened women have fought for and makes them merely the slaves of men." This indictment of armed conflict was made by Mrs. Mary Garlin Spencer, professor of sociology at a White Plains, N. Y., seminary, in an address on "War and Women," delivered in Philadelphia. "The awful, hopeless drudgery of the women in Europe," said the speaker, "will make the next generation, born on the European battlefields, inferior mentally and weak physically. This will happen because women have been put back into the drudgery of primitive, tribal days, from which the enlightened women of today have emerged after centuries of struggle. In Europe, woman again has become only a breeder of food for cannon. Soldiers are encouraged to marry before they leave for the front, with the thought in the minds of the autocrats that if the men of this generation are killed some means must be devised to supply the men of the next. I resent it. I want all women to get together to resist this plunge backward to the misery and slavery of 2000 years ago. If men do not see the meaningless horror of war, women should see clearly that it means a reversal of all those things for which enlightened womanhood has fought."

## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 8, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Gallagher.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Waitresses—Laura Molleda, Lettie Gardener, Lena Hopper, Edith Reynolds, May Bartley. Street R. R. Employees—Henry Rowe, Ed. Corbet, Jack McDonald, F. E. Davidson. Grocery Clerks—O. F. Donnelly, G. E. Becker, N. A. Pedersen. United Laborers—P. J. Leary, G. T. Beckwith, Jos. Boyce, J. T. Sullivan, Wm. F. Dwyer, B. Murphy, Geo. Nolte, Philip Walsh. Machine Hands—Harry N. Scher. Post Office Clerks—C. W. Michael, W. G. Hancock, Joseph Phipps, Wm. G. Morrison. Bartenders—Harry Morrison, Max Skierka, Dan P. Regan, Dan O'Neill, John Brodie, A. Zimmermann, Al Condrotte, Peter Barling, John Martin, Wm. Blakeley. Barbers—R. E. Baker, O. E. Hinman, Gus Jacobs, R. E. Larabee, C. L. Newcomb, George W. Price, S. Roman, Dan F. Tattenham. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Paul Abel, James Fralin, Chas. Zerbe. Waiters—Hugo Ernst, Jas. King, A. C. Rose, G. J. Alt, O. Reichel, John Fink, J. Weinberger, L. A. Francoeur, Theodore Johnson. Office Employees—Thos. C. Riely, Thos. Gavin, C. H. King. Metal Polishers—J. Carroll, C. Glass. Steam Fitters No. 590—T. A. Reardon, John Ward. Upholsterers—M. Kragen, vice Wm. B. Horr. Laundry Workers—Kathryn Deery, D. J. Gorman, Chas. Childs, Emma O'Keefe, John O'Keefe, Harry Korts, Chas. Linggar, John Robertson, Mrs. M. Carson, Mrs. Nellie Oliveri. Pile Drivers—Don Cameron, Bert Bush, James Curran, J. B. Leahy, A. L. McDonald, T. J. Wheeler. Beer Bottlers—Jos. Francel, A. Schwmal, A. J. Rogers. Cemetery Workers—John Ferro, Jos. Wales. Butchers—John Funk, vice Ed. Powers. Machinists—Jas. T. Bailey, A. Brenner, C. E. Dond, H. P. Haggerty, Wm. P. Hannon, E. H. Misner, E. D. Nolan, Jno. T. Thorp, P. Flaherty, Ellis. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the Trades and Labor Assembly, Louisville, Ky., relative to the Bernheim Distilling Company of that city. From the Anti-Jap Laundry League, relative to amending the Alien Land law. From the A. F. of L., in reference to Section 1, Article XI, as amended by the Philadelphia convention. From Stationary Engineers, in reference to jurisdictional dispute. From the Union Labor Temple Association of Los Angeles, relative to stock in said Labor Temple. From Senator Works, in reference to the Convict Labor bill. From N. D. Suhr, acknowledging receipt of Christmas greetings. From A. F. of L., in reference to affiliation of Glass Workers' Union.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting a boycott on the firm of John Wise, 2589 Mission street. From Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, complaint against Upholsterers working with non-union men. From Coopers' Union No. 47, appeal for financial assistance.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions submitted by Delegate P. M. Duffy, relative to the accident in the California-Pacific building.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From the University Extension Division, in reference to lectures which begin Monday evening, January 11th, in the assembly room of the Phelan building. From the Industrial Accident Commission, in reference to a "Safety First" conference to be held in Eagles' Hall, 273 Golden Gate avenue, Wednesday evening, January 20th, and request-

ing President Gallagher to be present and to speak in behalf of the men and women of labor.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate O'Connell (Teamsters), relative to free employment bureaus and requesting the Governor to use his good offices with the Legislature in order that the Labor Commissioner shall have charge of the employment bureaus. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Referred to Legislative Agent—From Allied Printing Trades Council, requesting that Council's Legislative Agent acquaint it with all proposed bills affecting the printing trades.

**Reports of Unions**—Grocery Clerks—Appointed committee to engage hall in new Labor Temple. Milkers—Laboucheerie will straighten out by next Monday. Bartenders—The Bronx still unfair. Steam Fitters No. 590—Will engage hall in new Labor Temple. Bakers—Will hold conference with master bakers on Saturday evening, January 9th, in Mission Turner Hall.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Recommends that communication from Marble Workers' Union be filed. On the request of Bakers' Union for a boycott on Langendorf's bakery, committee submitted a report which, upon motion, was referred to the committee. On the request of Stablemen's Union for a boycott on Class A stables, committee recommends that Mr. Tietjen be advised to live up to agreement of union, and upon his failure to do so, that Council declare its intention of levying boycott. Committee recommends that we declare our intention of levying a boycott on the dairy operated by John Laboucheerie, upon complaint of Milkers' Union. Report of committee adopted as amended.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—On request of Steam and Operating Engineers for endorsement of their licensing bill, committee recommends that the Council take no action. Committee submitted a lengthy report in the matter of procuring pardons for Richard Ford and Herman Suhr, which was concurred in. Committee recommends adoption of resolutions submitted by Delegate King protesting against the establishment of a State constabulary. Committee recommends that Council comply with request of the Union Label Trades Department relative to the Booher Convict Labor bill. Report of committee concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Unfinished Business**—That portion of Delegate Gallagher's report dealing with headquarters and meeting place of A. F. of L. convention was referred to convention committee.

Special Committee dealing with Stockton situation submitted agreement and communication from Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association, which was read by the secretary, after which Brother Casey explained in detail the Stockton situation.

**Receipts**—Leather Workers, \$8; Photo Engravers, \$16; Typographical, \$40; Soda Water Bottlers, \$12; Sign Painters, \$8; Riggers and Stevedores, \$40; Pile Drivers, \$4; Bakers, \$64; Stage Employees, \$8; Carpenters No. 483, \$40; Stationary Firemen, \$12; Steam Fitters No. 509, \$8; Upholsterers, \$12; Box Makers, \$4; Brewery Workmen, \$12; United Laborers, \$128; Cooks, \$36; Musicians, \$32; Horseshoers, \$16; Ramermen, \$4; Bill Posters, \$4; Stablemen, \$16; Machinists, \$40; Waiters, \$40; Butchers, \$16; Bookbinders, \$12; Grocery Clerks, \$12; Carpenters No. 304, \$4; Blacksmiths, \$16; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$8; Steam Shovelmen No. 29, \$8; Elevator Conductors, \$12; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Retail Shoe Clerks, \$12; Felt and Composition Roofers, \$8; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$24; Teamsters, \$40; Janitors, \$8; Stockton, \$336.90; Label Section, \$10. Total receipts, \$1162.90.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; telegram and bulletin, \$1.90; Stenographers, \$51;

Theodore Johnson, salary and expenses to Sacramento, \$35; Brown & Kennedy, floral piece, \$10; Pacific Telephone Co., \$14.30; Postal Telegraph Co., \$12.45; Woodlawn Stables, \$4.15; American Federation of Labor, 200 copies of Proceedings, \$40; S. F. Labor Council Hall Association, \$10.

## S.N.WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters  
For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



When drinking beer, see that this  
label is on the keg or bottle.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and  
Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment,  
you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You  
assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside  
pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.  
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST'EM  
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

EAGLESON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Union Label Shirts  
and Underwear

WE SELL

BELL BRAND UNION LABEL COLLARS AND CUFFS  
HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES  
UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY  
UNION LABEL GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS  
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS  
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

1118 MARKET STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

ciation, \$861; hall rent, \$57.50; Label Section, \$10. Total expenses, \$1142.30.

Council adjourned at 10:50 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

#### LABEL SECTION.

##### Minutes of Meeting Held January 6, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m. by Vice-President J. French.

**Roll Call of Officers**—President S. Roman was noted absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

**Credentials**—From Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471 for James Ascough, vice F. Akers, Credentials received and delegate seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From S. F. Labor Council, with the information that the new Labor Temple will be ready for occupancy about February 1st, asking to make reservation for meeting place. From Retail Clerks' Union No. 432, stating that many of the retail stores of this city have refused to sign their wage schedule, asking that members of organized labor do not patronize these stores, and demand the union card of any clerk when buying goods. From S. F. "Chronicle," stating that it is printing "Help Wanted" advertisements free of charge. From Garment Workers' District Council of St. Louis, thanking the Section for assisting it in its fight against an unfair firm.

**Bills**—"Labor Clarion," subscription for December, 1914, \$1.25; hall rent for January, \$8; salaries to both secretaries for December, \$15; postage, stationery and expenses, \$8.35; 1000 postal cards, \$10.

**Reports of Unions**—Retail Clerks reported that the merchant tailors are displaying in their windows cards that they employ union tailors, but that they do not employ union clerks. Sign Painters reported that many men are doing work around town that are not members of their organization, asking that at any time any one is doing such work to ask for his card and if the same cannot be shown to report at once to the business agent of their union. Grocery Clerks requested a demand for their button when purchasing groceries and not to buy any groceries after 7 p. m. on week days and 9 p. m. on Saturday. Photo Engravers ask for remembrance of their label when having any engraving done. Janitors reported that they intend to levy a boycott against the Odd Fellows' Hall, and that La Bohemian Hall on Ellis street is unfair to them. Bill Posters reported that James Hughes, a deputy sheriff, is tearing down the posters bearing the union label. Housesmiths donated \$2.50 for Ladies' Auxiliary.

**Reports of Committees**—Ladies' Auxiliary reported that they held a meeting December 30th, elected Mrs. Nora Marshall president, Mrs. T. L. Mahoney vice-president, Mrs. A. T. Wulff secretary, Mrs. J. H. Smith treasurer, Mrs. L. Schoffield sergeant-at-arms, and Mrs. Kamenka and Mrs. Baisdell trustees; that they have arranged to give a whist party on January 27th in Carpenters' Hall.

Trustees reported favorably on bills and the same were ordered paid.

**New Business**—By motion, secretary was instructed to rent the hall for meeting for the whole month, thereby providing a meeting place for the Ladies' Auxiliary. Sister Mahoney resigned as organizer for the Ladies' Auxiliary and Mrs. L. C. Walden was appointed in her place.

By motion, a warrant was drawn for \$10.50 to the Ladies' Auxiliary. Secretary was instructed to ask the Board of Health if there are any restaurant and bakery inspectors appointed by said board. Adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

#### THE LABOR CLARION

##### TO PREVENT UNEMPLOYMENT.

Regularization of industry, establishment of public employment exchanges, systematic distribution of public work, prevention or absorption of surplus labor, unemployment insurance, and constructive care of the unemployable, are the six steps proposed in a practical program for the prevention of unemployment just issued in a twenty-page report by Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association on Unemployment, from the association's headquarters at 131 East Twenty-third street, New York.

"The time is past," says Dr. Andrews, "when the problem of unemployment could be disposed of either by ignoring it, as was the practice until recent years in America, or by attributing it to mere laziness and inefficiency. We are beginning to recognize that the causes of unemployment are not so much individual and due to the shiftlessness of 'won't workers' as social and inherent in our present method of industrial organization."

Employers, employees and the public as consumers, it is pointed out, all have a duty in helping to regularize industry. By establishing employment departments in their plants, planning output ahead, offering inducements for slack season trade and in other ways employers are urged to do what they can to make every job a steady job. At the same time employees are advised to encourage adjustments through short-time and overtime agreements rather than by discharge of part of the force, while discouraging excessive overtime by a demand for double pay for such work. "The slogan of the consumer should become 'Shop regularly'" says the program, in depreciating irregular and capricious purchasing.

Public employment exchanges are advanced as a matter of business organization and not of philanthropy. Both municipal and State exchanges are advocated, supplemented by a Federal bureau of employment to secure similarity of operation and of information throughout the country. Neutrality in labor disputes is made a cardinal principle for all exchanges.

"Public work," says the program, "should be made to act as a sponge absorbing the reserves of labor in bad years and slack seasons and setting them free again when the demand for them increases in private business." Successful operation of public works in several countries is cited.

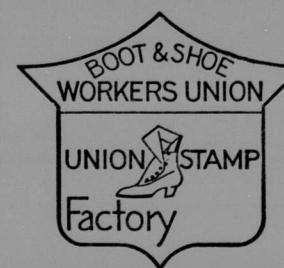
Limitation on child labor, thorough industrial training, a revival of agriculture and country life, and a constructive policy of regulating and distributing immigration, are coupled with the regulation of working hours of adults as possible steps in preventing or absorbing the surplus of labor which intensifies the unemployment problem in large industrial centers.

For those who nevertheless are unemployed although able and willing to work, it is proposed that unemployment insurance such as is in operation in England since 1913 be established in America also. Out-of-work benefits by trade unions, either assisted or not assisted by public contributions, and a national system of public unemployment insurance, are suggested as possible methods. All have found successful application in various countries.

When all these steps have been taken, it is pointed out, there still remains the problem of the unemployable, including those who are sick, aged, inefficient, feeble minded, or semi-criminal, as well as those who refuse to work. To these different groups it is proposed to give varied constructive care, aiming wherever possible at their early restoration to normal working life and independence.

The general scheme of economic reconstruction and organization outlined will, its backers believe, lead to conspicuous and permanent improvement. The plan is being widely circulated for criticism and suggestions.

#### Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

#### UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



M  
A  
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#### Demand the Union Label



#### On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

#### The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial  
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets  
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

Assets	\$58,584,596.93
Deposits	55,676,513.19
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,908,083.74
Employees' Pension Fund	188,521.05
Number of Depositors	66,442

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's a go--boys--I'll set 'em up to

#### Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

## Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Douglas 3178.



JANUARY, 1915

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- \*Linotype Machines.
- \*\*Intertype Machines.
- †Monotype Machines.
- ‡Simplex Machines.
- (34) Art Printery.....410 Fourteenth
- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
- (48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
- (7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
- (82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
- (73) \*Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
- (14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
- (196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
- (69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
- (3) \*Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission
- (4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
- (220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
- (16) \*California Press.....340 Sansome
- (71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
- (87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro
- (39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
- (22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
- (179) \*Donaldson, Cassidy Co., The.....568 Clay
- (18) Eagle Printing Company.....4319 Twenty-third
- (46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
- (54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
- (203) \*Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
- (92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
- (75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
- (17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
- (140) Goodwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
- (190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
- (5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
- (27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....20 Silver
- (127) \*Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
- (158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
- (216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
- (168) \*\*Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
- (227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
- (135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
- (23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
- (175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
- (37) Marshall, J. C.....48 Third
- (95) \*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
- (206) \*\*Moir Printing Company.....509 Sansome
- (58) \*Monahan, John & Co.....311 Battery
- (24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front
- (96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
- (72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
- (80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
- (55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
- (91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
- (117) Mullany & Co., George.....2107 Howard
- (208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
- (43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
- (187) \*Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
- (81) \*Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
- (143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
- (64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave
- (32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
- (61) \*Ritcon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
- (218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
- (30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
- (45) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
- (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco
- (6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
- (15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
- (125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
- (52) \*Stacks & Peterson.....1886 Mission
- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
- (88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
- (63) \*Telegraph Press.....66 Turk
- (177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
- (138) Wagner Printing Co., N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
- (35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
- (38) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
- (36) West End Press.....2385 California
- (106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
- (44) \*Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
- (51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission
- (76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
- (112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS.

- (123) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (222) Doyle, Edward J.....340 Sansome
- (224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
- (233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay
- (231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
- (225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
- (130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay
- (81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
- (223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission
- (200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
- (132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
- (133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
- (235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

### MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
- (139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
- (8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market
- (121) \*California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (11) \*Call and Post, The.....New Montg'my & Jessie
- (40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
- (123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East
- (25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth
- (94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
- (141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
- (57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
- (149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.
- (144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
- (156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
- (61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
- (32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
- (7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
- (103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
- (122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....109 New Montgomery
- (97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
- (204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
- (202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
- (209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
- (199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
- (207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

#### Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

- San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
- Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
- Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
- Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Bekins Van & Storage Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.

California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.

Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.

Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.

Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Pacific Box Factory.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.

Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.

San Francisco "Examiner."

Schmidt Lithograph Company.

Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.

Southern Pacific Company.

United Cigar Stores.

Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.

White Lunch Cafeteria.

Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

### Typographical Topics

Hon. James H. Barry on Wednesday evening of last week entertained his associates of the Star Press at his annual "Good Cheer Dinner," which, as usual, was given at the Old Poodle Dog restaurant. Every employee, from the youngest devil to the oldest, was present, together with many of Mr. Barry's special friends from outside the establishment. Mr. William H. Barry, the able and popular manager of the "Star," was toastmaster, and performed the duties of that exacting office very happily. Mr. Barry's dinners are greatly enjoyed by his associates, and his example, if generally followed, would do much to promote harmony among employers and their workers, who now seldom meet socially and in fraternal equality.

Down at Los Gatos, California, resides a minister of the gospel whose favorite theme at each Sunday morning's service deals particularly with the moral uplift of mankind in general, garnished with a few bright thoughts gleaned from the writings of Karl Marx. As a side issue, this gentleman of the cloth edits an anti-union paper.

Printers who have been locked out by the newspapers of New Orleans have started a morning paper—the "Southern American." Differences first arose over a five-day law these workers adopted, and which the newspapers objected to. Because the law was not repealed instantaneously, the publishers presented new demands, which was followed by the lockout order. The strikers are confident of success.

What is said to be the first suit in which lead poisoning in printing shops has been proved was brought to a close in Chicago when Mary Sheets, a printer, was awarded \$10,000 damages because of poisoning alleged to have been contracted in the printing plant of the International Harvester Company. The complainant was a type distributor for two years and is now a partial paralytic.

Frank Kennedy, in the "Western Laborer" of Omaha, says the Governor of the State of Nebraska informed printers that he favored the establishment of a State printing office, and in his message to the Legislature he made good by recommending that the State start a plant in the Lincoln penitentiary.

The members of the State Legislature up to the present time have paid no attention to the printing business, no bills bearing on such matters having been introduced. A representative of the California Typographical Conference is on the ground and keeping a watchful eye on all measures.

The quarterly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society was held last Sunday in Sonoma Hall, Native Sons' Building. Future meetings of the society will be held in the new Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets.

Many—may I not say, most?—of those great questions which make the present age boil and seethe like a caldron will never be settled until we have a generation of men who were educated from childhood to seek for truth and to revere justice. In the middle of the last century, a great dispute arose among astronomers respecting one of the planets. Some, in their folly, commenced a war of words, and wrote hot books against each other; others, in their wisdom, improved their telescopes and soon settled the question forever. Education should imitate the latter. If there are momentous questions which, with present lights, we cannot demonstrate and determine, let us rear up stronger and purer and more impartial minds for the solemn arbitrament.—Horace Mann.

## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 63 Commercial.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 Sixteenth.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple. W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 2337 Mission, Excelsior Hall.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Roesch Bldg., Fifteenth and Mission.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; Headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; Headquarters, 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 A. M. Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market. Holsting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Housekeepers and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market. Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco. Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Avenue. Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple. Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 238 Oak. Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Headquarters, 248 Oak. Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial. Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East. Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue. Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; Headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple. Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp. Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth. Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building. Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight. Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight. Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804½ Bush. Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, McCoppin and Valencia. Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market. Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple. Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 457 Bryant. Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market. Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 557 Clay. Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Chas. Radbold, Business Agent, 557 Clay. Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall. Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market. Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall. Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom. Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 63 Commercial. Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero. Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp. Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 248 Oak. Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Steam Fitters, and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero. Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth. Steam Shovel and Dredgem No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 233 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market. Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguere, 2444 Polk. Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 Fourteenth. Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th. Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple. Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; Headquarters, 536 Bryant. Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple. Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight. Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont. Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Secretary-Treasurer. Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth. United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary. Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Red Men's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth. Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh. Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason. Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia. Mrs. A. T. Wulf, Secretary. Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

## Notes in Union Life

The following members of San Francisco unions have died during the week just closed: Horace J. Jackson and William J. Heaphy of the riggers and stevedores, William H. Murray of the painters, Charles L. Amundsen of the sailors.

Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union has elected these officers: Edward Andersen, treasurer; Henry Huntsman, secretary; George Comstock, patrolman; Thomas Howard, agent, Sacramento.

Newly-elected officers of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific are: Edward Andersen, treasurer; Andrew Furuseth, secretary; John H. Tennison, assistant secretary; E. A. Erickson, E. W. Paul, patrolmen; James Kealy, janitor; Paul Scharrenberg, editor "Coast Seamen's Journal"; I. N. Holt, manager.

An increase in wages from \$1200 to \$1440 per year is desired by the marine firemen, eight in number, employed on the fire boats owned and operated by the city of San Francisco. A charter amendment providing for the desired increase has been submitted to the Board of Supervisors by Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher. These marine firemen do not enjoy any of the advantages or privileges of the members of the city fire department.

The annual ball of the San Francisco Letter Carriers' Union will be given on Saturday evening, January 30th. Following is the committee on arrangements: A. F. Wilbert, Harley Swing, Edward J. Hewelcke, A. Waring, Charles Bevan, Herbert Thal, J. Meier, Thomas Leach, Ewald Mork, W. A. Dunbar, Richard Kingston, John Brogan, William Capel, Clinton Roos, James Fraser, Thomas P. Tierney.

### CRABS AND CHILDREN.

There is a good chance of the Palmer-Owen federal child labor bill's being passed by the present Congress, provided it can be brought to a vote. This was the opinion expressed by the Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania at the eleventh annual conference of the National Child Labor Committee, which has just been held at Washington. "The bill is on the House calendar," Mr. Palmer said, "and if Congressmen could only be flooded with letters and telegrams from their constituents it would surely come to a vote. One good thing about Congress is that it does respond to the popular will, when the popular will is unmistakably expressed."

Others who spoke at the Conference in favor of the bill included Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Henry P. Kendall of Massachusetts, W. H. Swift of North Carolina, and William H. Maltbie of Maryland. Mr. Maltbie wondered whether American people cared more for crabs or children, and pointed out that the federal bill to protect migratory fish had received the support of upholders of State's rights from those sections of the country which oppose a federal child labor law.

The Conference passed unanimously resolutions calling upon the United States Bureau of Education to obtain and publish current statistics about illiteracy, because, as Mrs. Florence Kelley reminded the Conference, census figures on the subject are out of date before they are available.

Man must work. That is as certain as the sun. But he may work grudgingly, or he may work gratefully; he may work as a man, or he may work as a machine. He cannot always choose his work, but he can do it in a generous temper and with an uplooking heart.—Henry Giles.

## Personal and Local

Next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock Andrew J. Gallagher, Paul Scharrenberg and P. H. McCarthy will address a "Safety First" meeting in Eagles' Hall, held under the auspices of the Industrial Accident Board.

A complete report of the progress and end of the Stockton fight against unionism was detailed to the Labor Council last Friday night by Michael Casey, who handled the situation for the State Building Trades Council. The agreement of the M., M. & E. Association, which precipitated the struggle last July and the final agreement of the joint committee representing the employers and the unions, together with minutes of the meetings in between the issuances of these documents, were read to the meeting. A plea for a continuance of the Stockton assessment until conditions there are normal again was made to the unions of this city by Casey.

The Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees at its last meeting presented a handsome gift to Captain Frank Ainsworth, who entered upon his third term as president.

A communication from Senator John D. Works was read before the Labor Council last Friday in which he stated that his support would be given any measure which would tend to remove the competition of the products of convict labor with those of union labor.

The annual meeting of the executive board of Beer Bottler's Union will take place on January 31st, beginning at 10 a.m. Delegates from Los Angeles, Sacramento and Oakland will be present.

The Labor Council, in conjunction with the California State Federation of Labor, has retained Attorney Maxwell McNutt to prepare the necessary papers in the appeal to Governor Johnson for a pardon for Richard Ford and Herman Suhr, hop pickers, who are serving life sentences for murder in connection with the riot in the hop-fields at Wheatland. Every union in the State will be asked to send a representative to Sacramento when Governor Johnson gives a hearing on the appeal for pardon.

The Labor Council has gone on record as opposed to all legislation proposing to license union men. Also to the proposed bill to establish a State Constabulary to be used to quell industrial disturbances.

Word has been received from the Louisville Central Labor Council to the effect that the I. W. Harper Whisky people have adjusted their differences with the printing trades and are again on the fair list.

The following officers were elected by Beer Bottlers' Union for the ensuing year: President, H. Lucas; Vice-President, August Jullrich; Assistant Branch Secretary, Fred Mendler; Sergeant-at-Arms, Roman Fleischman; Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, A. J. Rogers, Joseph Franel and A. Schwinal; Treasurer, August Jullrich; Trustees, Geo. P. Schlicht, Henry Kaiser and Max Gluck; Finance Committee, Edward Rahwyler, Fred Mendler and Geo. Thompson; Delegates to Joint Local Executive Board, Joseph Franel, Fred Mendler, Geo. Geitner and August Reymond. The election of the general secretary and business agent does not take place until June.

The Labor Council has instructed its law and legislative committee to take steps to secure necessary legislation, both municipal and State, to insure more rigid inspection of elevators. This was done at the request of the Elevator Conductors and Starters' Union.

That only union men and women will be employed throughout the 1915 Exposition, includ-

ing the various concessions, was the opinion expressed by President Andrew J. Gallagher at the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night. President Gallagher said that thus far the directors of the Exposition had been most fair to labor and that he anticipated no difficulty in having only union men and women employed on the grounds from the time the gates open next month until the close of the Exposition in December. President Gallagher has arranged for a conference with President C. C. Moore for the near future, when the matter will be finally adjusted. Coopers' Union No. 65 has elected these officers: President, P. Hischler; Vice-President, P. Hanson; Secretary, C. P. Beban; Financial Secretary, Joe Cresse; Treasurer, U. S. Randolph.

The Board of Works desired Tuesday to award the contract for a refrigerating plant for the Isolation Hospital to a San Francisco manufacturer, whose bid was \$1490, as requested by the Home Industry League and Machinists' Union, but the City Attorney said the lowest bidder was entitled to the contract under the charter. A Chicago company filed the lowest bid, \$1456. The board decided to reject all bids and advertise for new proposals.

The 1915 convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in one of the larger halls of the Civic Center Auditorium. The arrangements for a place of meeting in this city were completed Tuesday by labor representatives and officials of the Exposition. The hall which has been selected has a seating capacity of 1200.

Officials of Bakers' Union No. 24, sat in conference Saturday night with officials of the Retail Master Bakers' Association with the object of bettering conditions of the workers in the baking trades. The employers were represented by A. Hellwig, P. Foley, Emil Schaerer, F. Winterwood and E. Perrot. Committeemen Marcel Wille, Emil Eisold, Nick Kuntz, Edward Hensel and Ed. Heinz represented the Bakers' Union.

The following officers have been elected by Tailors' Union No. 2: President, Wm. Lennefelt; vice-president, Arthur Cohen; financial secretary, Geo. Mendelsohn; local business agent, Wm. Lennefelt; sergeant-at-arms, J. Krunholz; members of executive board, H. A. Westphal, George Mendelsohn, Harry Jacobs, C. F. Wachter, Wm. Lennefelt, Arthur Cohen, M. J. Noonan; delegate to Label Section, M. J. Noonan; trustees, Arthur Cohen, Mrs. Wachter, Sam Zwillinger.

Salesmen of Bakery Goods, Local No. 106, has elected these officers: President, Jos. Steiner; vice-president, Wm. Leppler; financial secretary, Joseph Hess; recording secretary, W. G. O'Donnell; treasurer, Louis Basenach; business agent, R. Hildebrand; sergeant-at-arms, James McQuade; assistant financial secretary, Con Lucey; trustees, H. H. Hook, Dan Lucey, D. Sullivan.

Carpenters' Union No. 483, at its last meeting, received eight new members, paid out \$60 in accident benefits and appropriated \$60 to the Stoc' ton fund.

The post office clerks are making extensive preparations for their "Exposition Rag" which is to be held in Native Sons Hall on the evening of February 6th. This is the first of the many events scheduled for the entertainment of the visiting clerks and delegates to the national convention during the fair year, and the 1915 committee, which has the affair in charge, is making every effort to make it a grand success.

### DONATES LIBRARY.

Newspaper Solicitors' Union No. 12,766 has donated to the Labor Council Hall Association the nucleus of a library for the new Labor Temple. The books, which it is hoped will be but the beginning of a library of large proportions, are of a character to be of service to the labor movement, are all new and represent a value of more than \$50.

In the letter accompanying the gift the officers of the Newspaper Solicitors' Union express the hope that other organizations will follow their lead in this respect, and thus establish a labor library in the new Temple that will be a credit to San Francisco's labor hosts.

The thanks of the Labor Council Hall Association are extended to the Newspaper Solicitors' Union for its thoughtfulness and generosity.

### OPHEUM THEATRE.

There will be six new acts and only two holdovers in the Opheum bill next week. Alice Eis and Bert French will present an entirely new act styled "The Dance of the Temptress" which is said to completely eclipse all their previous terpsichorean efforts. The title is self-explanatory and the stage settings are the most original ever witnessed. One of them is a sea of soap bubbles on which various colored lights are thrown with beautiful effect. Wellington Cross and Lois Josephine, the New York musical comedy stars, have just returned from London where they had a most successful run at the Empire Theatre. The act of this clever couple is one of the biggest hits in vaudeville. Anna Chandler, one of the most successful exponents of syncopated melodies, will introduce a splendid repertoire of songs which are sung exclusively by her. Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry will present their greatest hit, the comedy skit "The Rube." Alfred Wallenstein, the California Boy 'cellist, will perform a most delightful series of solos. His accompanist will be Grace Adele Freebey, a composer of charming music. The Aerial Costas, a quartette of athletes consisting of three women and one man, will present a startling and picturesque performance. The Leo Zarrell Company, consisting of two men and a boy, are dashing and daring gymnasts who present a number of novel and daring gymnastic stunts. The remaining acts will be McKay and Ardine, and Joseph Santley, assisted by Ruth Randall and Josephine Kornell in their great hit "A Touch of Musical Comedy."

He that seeks the truth should be of no country.—Voltaire.

Try a

# State Flag Cigar

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Union Trade Solicited  
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MAKERS  
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# "EL CRISTOFORO"

Clear Havana Cigars  
OF HIGHEST TYPE

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